

Case Number:	CM15-0116251		
Date Assigned:	06/24/2015	Date of Injury:	04/11/2000
Decision Date:	07/23/2015	UR Denial Date:	05/18/2015
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	06/16/2015

HOW THE IMR FINAL DETERMINATION WAS MADE

MAXIMUS Federal Services sent the complete case file to an expert reviewer. He/she has no affiliation with the employer, employee, providers or the claims administrator. He/she has been in active clinical practice for more than five years and is currently working at least 24 hours a week in active practice. The expert reviewer was selected based on his/her clinical experience, education, background, and expertise in the same or similar specialties that evaluate and/or treat the medical condition and disputed items/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:
 State(s) of Licensure: California
 Certification(s)/Specialty: Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

This 57 year old male sustained an industrial injury to the low back on 4/11/00. Previous treatment included physical therapy, muscle stimulator, injections and medications. Magnetic resonance imaging lumbar spine (5/9/14) showed multilevel disc bulge with slight retrolisthesis. Electromyography/nerve conduction velocity test of bilateral lower extremities (2/25/15) was normal. In an office visit dated 5/1/15, the injured worker complained of low back pain with radiation down the right leg. The injured worker rated his pain 7-8/10 on the visual analog scale without medications and 4/10 with medications. The injured worker was recently diagnosed with a seizure disorder and started on Dilantin. Physical exam was remarkable for tenderness to palpation to the paraspinal musculature and lumbar facets at L4-S1 with decreased range of motion due to pain as well as left knee pain with extension. Current diagnoses included chronic pain syndrome, knee pain, degeneration of intervertebral disc, low back pain, sciatica, lumbar radiculopathy, insomnia and myalgia. The treatment plan included refilling medications (Norco, Dolobid, Diazepam, Omeprazole and topical cream).

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

The Final Determination was based on decisions for the disputed items/services set forth below:

Dolobid 500mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), Page 22.

Decision rationale: Anti-inflammatories are the traditional first line of treatment, to reduce pain so activity and functional restoration can resume, but long-term use may not be warranted. Monitoring of NSAIDs functional benefit is advised as per Guidelines, long-term use of NSAIDs beyond a few weeks may actually retard muscle and connective tissue healing and increase the risk for heart attack and stroke in patients with or without heart disease, as well as potential for hip fractures even within the first weeks of treatment, increasing with longer use and higher doses of the NSAID. Available reports submitted have not adequately addressed the indication to continue a NSAID for a chronic injury nor have they demonstrated any functional efficacy derived from treatment already rendered. Intolerance to oral medications is not documented. Additionally, there are evidence-based published articles noting that topical treatment with NSAIDs (ketoprofen) and other medications can result in blood concentrations and systemic effects comparable to those from oral treatment. It was advised that topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs should be used with the same precautions as other forms of the drugs in high risk patients, especially those with reduced drug metabolism as in renal failure. The Dolobid 500mg #60 is not medically necessary and appropriate.

Omeprazole 20mg #60: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not cite any medical evidence for its decision.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines NSAIDs, GI Symptoms and Cardiovascular risk, Pages 68-69. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation ODG, Pain Chapter, Proton Pump Inhibitors (Updated 6/15/15).

Decision rationale: Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) medication is for treatment of the problems associated with active gastric ulcers, erosive esophagitis, Barrett's esophagitis, or in patients with pathologic hypersecretion diseases. Although preventive treatment is effective for the mentioned diagnosis, studies suggest; however, nearly half of PPI prescriptions are used for unapproved or no indications. Per MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines, the patient does not meet criteria for Omeprazole (Prilosec) namely reserved for patients with history of prior GI bleeding, the elderly (over 65 years), diabetics, and chronic cigarette smokers. Long term use of PPIs have potential increased risks of B12 deficiency; iron deficiency; hypomagnesemia; susceptibility to pneumonia, enteric infections, fractures, hypergastrinemia and cancer, and cardiovascular effects of myocardial infarction (MI). In the elderly, studies have demonstrated increased risk for Clostridium difficile infection, bone loss, and fractures from long-term use of PPIs. Given treatment criteria outweighing risk factors, if a PPI is to be used, omeprazole (Prilosec), lansoprazole (Prevacid), and esomeprazole (Nexium) are to be considered over second-line therapy of other PPIs such as pantoprazole (Protonix), dexlansoprazole (Dexilant), and rabeprazole (Aciphex). Submitted reports have not described or provided any GI diagnosis that

meets the criteria to indicate medical treatment. Review of the records show no documentation of any history, symptoms, or GI diagnosis to warrant this medication. The Omeprazole 20mg #60 is not medically necessary and appropriate.